

PLACEMENT OF THE FOURTH STAGE OF THE SELF-ANCHORED SUSPENSION SPAN (SAS) TOWER

If one single element bestows the status of "world-class" on the new East Span of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, it is the Self-Anchored Suspension (SAS) Span. The 525-foot-reach of the single tower, one of several unique elements of the new span, will echo the towers of the West Span while helping give the SAS a unique profile.

The tower is made up of four independent steel legs, each of which is composed of five vertical sections. Cross bracings and shear link beams will connect the four legs. The shear link beams are designed to move independently of the tower to absorb seismic energy during an earthquake and to protect the tower from catastrophic damage. The damaged beams can be individually removed and replaced.

These new sections will bring the tower up to 480 feet (91 percent) of its final 525-foot-tall height. From tipping up these nearly 1 million-pound tower leg sections to building the erection tower and tower crane, this vertical construction has added a new dimension to the already astonishing and unprecedented engineering and construction that is synonymous with the seismic retrofit of the Bay Bridge. These are the final individual leg sections to be placed; the next lift is a single piece that connects to all four legs at the top of the tower.

ERECTING THE TOWER SECTIONS

The leg sections are floated on a barge to the construction site and placed one at a time. The barge, equipped with rails, positions itself on the open east side of the erection tower. Strand jacks positioned atop the tower lift the top of the tower segment, while a winch-assisted tipping cart stabilizes the bottom as it moves down the rails. The tower section is pivoted from a horizontal to a vertical position. The strand jacks then lift the segment off the barge and into position inside the tower. To keep the barge steady while accommodating the shifting weight of the tower leg, thousands of gallons of ballast water are pumped from one side of the barge to the other through interior bulkheads.

Once the tower leg is vertical, crews detach the pin assembly connecting it to the barge; at that point it is only suspended by the strand jacks, which can hoist 1,455 tons or 2.9 million pounds. The first sections were placed onto the tower's massive marine foundation. These initial segments slipped onto 150 steel dowels sticking out of the foundation, and fastened with 424 large anchor rods. When sections are stacked on top of each other, they are bolted together using splice plates.

After other sections are placed, workers then attach the tower legs' cross bracings and shear link beams. The 20 sets of shear link beams, which connect the tower's four independent legs, are designed to move independently of the tower to absorb seismic energy during an earthquake and to protect the tower from catastrophic damage. The damaged beams can be removed and replaced.

For the latest information, visit BayBridgeInfo.org /projects/sas-tower



